Titanium Ingot, Mill Products, and Castings

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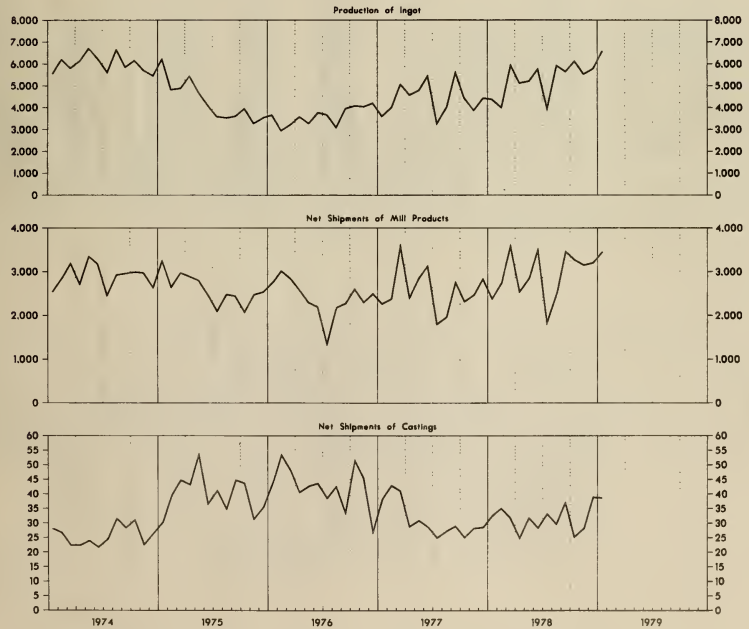
The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufactures and represent total U.S. shipments of titanium ingot, mill products, and castings. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A more complete description of this survey appears on page 4.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

TITANIUM INGOT AND MILL PRODUCTS: 1974 TO 1979
(In Thousands of Pounds)



Address inquiries concerning these figures to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Industry and Trade Administration, Bureau of Domestic Business Development, Materials Division, Washington, D.C. 20230, or to the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call James L. Oliver, (301) 763-5547.

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Table 1. TITANIUM INGOT, MILL PRODUCTS, AND CASTINGS: 1976 TO 1979

(Thousands of pounds)

Month and year	Ingot			Mill products net shipments[1]	Castings shipments
	Production	Consumption	Ending stocks		
1979					
Jsnusry	6,582	6,727	4,039	3,452	29.9
1978					
December	5,784	5,532	4,310	3,207	25.5
November	5,546	5,710	3,886	3,160	28.3
October	6,141	6,740	4,654	3,279	25.5
September	5,660	5,305	5,122	3,474	37.4
August	5,950	4,691	5,227	2,603	29.9
July	4,004	3,903	3,685	1,866	33.4
June	5,792	5,360	4,186	3,534	28.6
May	5,224	4,985	4,111	2,847	32.0
April	5,138	5,272	4,266	2,560	25.2
March	5,985	5,443	4,079	3,623	31.9
February	4,024	4,585	3,480	2,743	35.2
January	4,388	4,530	3,973	2,401	26.5
1977					
December	4,441	4,276	3,795	2,847	28.7
November	3,897	4,081	3,863	2,473	28.4
October	4,439	4,822	3,713	2,333	25.3
September	5,652	4,812	4,318	2,778	29.1
August	4,016	3,836	3,722	1,965	27.4
July	3,307	2,884	3,965	1,814	25.2
June	5,488	5,014	3,646	3,145	28.9
May	4,797	4,764	3,438	2,860	31.1
April	4,594	4,856	3,682	2,428	29.1
March	5,090	5,126	3,688	3,630	41.2
February	4,003	4,203	3,658	2,384	43.1
January	3,626	3,699	3,667	2,275	38.4
1976					
December	4,217	3,745	3,661	2,504	27.6

[1]See table 2 for more detailed data.

Table 2. NET SHIPMENTS OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS

(Thousands of pounds)

Product	Jsnuary 1979	December 1978	January 1978
Total	3,452	3,207	2,401
Sheet and strip	754	741	547
Plate			
Forging and extrusion billet	1,541	1,381	994
Rod and bar	637	487	458
Fastener stock and wire	143	r146	86
Extrusions (other than tubing)	377	452	316
Pipe and tubing			
Other			

rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 3. NET SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS: 1969 TO 1979

(Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Month or year	Manufacturers' net shipments,[1] (quantity)	Exports of domestic merchandise[1 2]		Percent exports to manufacturers' net shipments (quantity)	Imports for consumption[1 3]		Calculated import duty, (value)	Apparent consumption,[5] (quantity)	Percent imports to apparent consumption (quantity)
		Quantity	Value at port		Quantity	Value[4]			
1979									
January	3,452	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1978									
December	3,207	94	817	3	125	526	94	3,238	4
November	3,160	109	1,089	3	83	351	62	3,134	3
October	3,279	62	586	2	237	804	137	3,454	7
September	3,474	82	799	2	161	658	117	3,553	5
August	2,603	78	685	3	154	744	118	2,679	6
July	1,866	116	987	6	256	1,063	188	2,006	13
June	3,534	152	1,072	4	207	867	153	3,589	6
May	2,847	217	1,786	8	214	962	164	2,844	8
April	2,560	74	630	3	191	817	144	2,677	7
March	3,623	242	1,943	7	64	207	38	3,445	2
February	2,743	73	661	3	282	1,053	176	2,952	10
January	2,401	80	713	3	276	1,145	200	2,597	11
1977, total	30,932	1,368	11,821	4	708	2,958	483	30,272	2
1976, total	38,995	1,604	12,970	6	647	2,939	510	28,038	2
1975, total	31,256	2,445	20,760	8	417	2,221	400	29,228	1
1974, total	34,886	2,233	17,197	6	415	1,659	297	33,068	1
1973, total	29,057	954	7,099	3	366	918	148	28,469	1
1972, total	25,254	609	4,285	2	423	1,087	190	25,068	2
1971, total	22,481	417	3,016	2	548	1,354	197	22,612	2
1970, total	28,960	560	3,962	2	1,104	2,976	519	24,504	4
1969, total	31,881	368	2,651	1	546	1,364	205	32,059	2

(NA) Not available.

[1]See table 4 for comparison of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, Export (Schedule B) codes, and Import (TSUSA) codes.

[2]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-410, U.S. Exports, Commodity by Country.

[3]Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT-135, U.S. General Imports, Commodity by Country.

[4]Beginning with 1978, the dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.

[5]Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total of net shipments plus imports.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES, EXPORT (SCHEDULE B) CODES, AND IMPORT (TSUSA) CODES

SIC product code	SIC Code Description	Export code (Schedule B)	Export Code Description	Import code (TSUSA)	Import Code Description
33562 74	Forging and extrusion billet	630.6570	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes sponge, ingots, billets, blooms, sheet bars, slabs, waste and scrap)	629.2000	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes waste and scrap and unwrought metal)
33562 79	Other (sheet, plate, tubing, bar, etc.)				

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in manufacturing titanium ingot and mill products, including castings.

Sampling Description—The statistics in this publication were collected on the Bureau of Domestic Business Development Form 991, Titanium Metal. The mailing panel for this survey includes all known titanium ingot, mill product, and castings producers.

Survey Error—Figures for the current month include estimates for respondents whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. Such missing figures are "imputed" from month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms and are generally limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one item. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The probable range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Seasonal Adjustment—The data are not adjusted for seasonal variation or number of working days.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Net Shipments—Derived by subtracting the sum of producers' receipts of each mill shape from the industry's gross shipments of that shape.

Gross Shipments—Include the quantities of mill shapes consumed in rolling mills or foundries in the production of fabricated products such as forgings, etc.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. *Valuation*—There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Imports—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

b. *Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output*—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

c. *Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions*—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under $251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under $251 effective October 1969 and for shipments valued under $100 prior to October 1969. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.

d. *Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind*—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

e. *Time Lag Between Output and Exports*—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

f. *"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Export and Imports*—Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

g. *Used Commodities*—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders
M33-2	Monthly	Aluminum Ingot and Mill Products
MA-33G	Annually	Magnesium Mill Products
MA-33B	Annually	Steel Mill Products
M33A	Monthly	Iron and Steel Castings
M33E	Monthly	Nonferrous Castings
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country
FT-135	Monthly	U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country

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Current Industrial Report ITA-991 formerly DIB 991	James L. Oliver	(301) 763-5547
Foreign Trade publications	Juanita Noone	(301) 763-5140
Bureau of Domestic Business Development	James Manion	(202) 377-2692
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